United Nations A/C.2/59/L.44

General Assembly

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16 November 2004

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 39 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ireland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Niger and Pakistan: draft resolution

Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990, 46/147 of 17 December 1991, 47/154 of 18 December 1992, 48/197 of 21 December 1993, 49/21 E of 20 December 1994, 50/58 A of 12 December 1995, 51/30 B of 5 December 1996, 52/169 E of 16 December 1997, 53/1 1 of 16 November 1998, 55/176 of 19 December 2000 and 57/151 of 16 December 2002,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Commending the Economic Community of West African States and the International Contact Group on Liberia for facilitating the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Accra on 18 August 2003, which inter alia provided for the formation of the National Transitional Government of Liberia and the holding of democratic elections in October 2005, and for continuing their collaborative efforts with the transitional authority in peace-building and security in Liberia,

Welcoming the establishment of the United Nations Mission in Liberia in accordance with Security Council resolution 1509 (2003), thereby creating an enabling environment for the restoration of peace and stability in the country,

Also welcoming the formal completion of the Mission's disarmament and demobilization operations on 31 October 2004 and the subsequent official dissolution of factions on 3 November 2004,

[1] See A/59/293, paras. 62-78.

Considering that the holding of free and fair presidential and general elections in October 2005 is a vital undertaking for ensuring national unity, peace-building and reconstruction,

Deeply concerned about the recent violence in the city of Monrovia and its environs, which poses a serious threat to the peace process,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, donor countries, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations for their valuable support in the provision of humanitarian assistance and their adoption of a comprehensive approach to peace-building in Liberia and the subregion;

2. *Also expresses its gratitude* to all donor countries, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations for their participation in the International Conference for the Reconstruction of Liberia, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 5 February 2004, at which the National Transitional Government presented the results-focused transition framework, and urges those who have not yet honoured their pledges and commitments to do so;

3. *Calls upon* all signatories to the 18 August 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement to uphold the spirit and letter of its provisions, to seek to promote socio-economic development and a culture of sustained peace in the country, including a commitment to the rule of law, national reconciliation and human rights and to refrain from actions that may jeopardize the work of the National Transitional Government;

4. *Invites* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide assistance to Liberia to facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for the promotion of peace, socio-economic development and regional security;

5. *Urges* the National Transitional Government to create an environment conducive to the promotion of socio-economic development, peace and security in the country, including a commitment to upholding the rule of law, national reconciliation and human rights, establishing inclusive processes that will ensure free and fair presidential and general elections in October 2005 with maximum participation of the citizenry as well as a commitment to ensure transparency in the management of government expenditures and donor funds;

6. *Invites* the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to the National Transitional Government to facilitate free and fair presidential and general elections in October 2005;

7. *Urges* the National Transitional Government and all States to facilitate and support the return and reintegration of ex-combatants into their home communities, with special attention to children;

8. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his continuing efforts to mobilize international assistance for the development and reconstruction of Liberia, and requests him to continue his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help in the reconstruction and development of Liberia and in the return and reintegration of refugees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to consider at its sixty-first session the question of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia.

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Ewa Anzorge (Poland), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/59/L.11

Natural disasters and vulnerability

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 57/547 of 20 December 2002 and its resolution 58/215 of 23 December 2003,

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[2] adopted by the World Summit, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,

Recognizing the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, socio-economic activities that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural disasters, to build and further strengthen community capacity to cope with disaster risks and to enhance resilience against hazards associated with disasters,

Noting that the global environment continues to suffer degradation, adding to economic and social vulnerabilities, in particular in developing countries,

Taking into account the various ways and forms in which all countries, in particular the more vulnerable countries, are affected by severe natural hazards such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and such extreme weather events as heat waves, severe droughts, floods and storms, and the El Niño/La Niña events, which have global reach,

Recognizing that the impact of natural disasters upon vulnerable countries is, inter alia, a significant obstacle to the achievement of the internationally agreed

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

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development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] in particular those relating to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability,

Expressing deep concern at the recent increases in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and associated natural disasters in some regions of the world and their substantial economic, social and environmental impacts, in particular upon developing countries in those regions,

Taking into account that extreme weather events and associated natural disasters and their reduction must be dealt with in a coherent and effective manner,

Expressing its deep concern at the increasing negative impact of severe natural hazards, including earthquakes, extreme weather events and associated natural disasters, which continues to hinder social and economic progress, in particular in developing countries,

Stressing the need to develop and implement risk-reduction strategies, including disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies and early warning systems at all levels, and to integrate them, where appropriate, into national development plans, in particular through the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, so as to enhance the resilience of populations to disasters and reduce the risks to them, their livelihoods, the social and economic infrastructure and environmental resources,

Recognizing that the development of stronger institutions, mechanisms and capacities, including at the community level, that can systematically build resilience to hazards and disasters is essential to reducing the risks and vulnerability of population to disasters,

Noting the need for international cooperation to increase the capacity of countries to respond to the negative impacts of all natural hazards, including earthquakes, extreme weather events and associated natural disasters, particularly in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,[4] in particular section II, on natural disasters and vulnerability;

2. *Urges* the international community to continue to address ways and means, including through cooperation and technical assistance, to reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters, including those caused by extreme weather events, in particular in vulnerable developing countries, through the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and encourages the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction to continue its work in this regard;

3. *Stresses* the importance for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction to conclude the review of the Yokohama Strategy and its plan of action, with a view to updating the guiding framework on disaster reduction for the twenty-first century, and to identify specific activities aimed at ensuring the implementation of relevant provisions of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development[2] on vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management, bearing in

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] A/59/228.

mind the vital importance of addressing the adverse effects of natural disasters in efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

4. *Emphasizes* that the World Conference on Disaster Reduction should, within its mandate as set out in General Assembly resolution 58/214 of 23 December 2003, make concrete recommendations to reduce the risks and vulnerabilities of all countries, in particular developing countries, in relation to disasters, including through the provision of technical and financial assistance, as well as through the strengthening of national platforms for disaster reduction or the establishment of institutional mechanisms, including at the regional level, where appropriate;

5. *Encourages* Governments, through their respective national platforms and national focal points for disaster reduction, in cooperation with the United Nations system and other stakeholders, to strengthen capacity-building in the most vulnerable regions, to enable them to address the socio-economic factors that increase vulnerability, and to develop measures that will enable them to prepare for and cope with natural disasters, including those associated with earthquakes and extreme weather events, and encourages the international community to provide effective assistance to developing countries in this regard;

6. *Also encourages* the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction to continue to enhance the coordination of activities to promote disaster reduction and to make available to the relevant United Nations entities information on options for natural disaster reduction, including severe natural hazards and extreme weather-related disasters and vulnerabilities;

7. *Stresses* the importance of close cooperation and coordination among Governments, the United Nations system, other organizations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other partners as appropriate, taking into account the need for the development of disaster management strategies, including the effective establishment of early warning systems, where appropriate, while taking advantage of all resources and expertise available for that purpose;

8. *Encourages* the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[5] and the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[6] to continue to address the adverse effects of climate change, especially in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and also encourages the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to continue to assess the adverse effects of climate change on the socio-economic and natural disaster reduction systems of developing countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution in a separate section of his report on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and decides to consider the issue of natural disasters and vulnerability at that session, under the sub-item "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" of the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[6] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (e)
Sustainable development: implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Ewa Anzorge (Poland), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/59/L.14

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/242 of 23 December 2003 and other resolutions relating to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[1]

Recalling also its resolution 58/211 of 23 December 2003, in which it declared 2006 the International Year of Deserts and Desertification,

Reaffirming that desertification constitutes a serious obstacle to sustainable development, contributes to food insecurity, famine and poverty, which are factors that can give rise to social, economic and political tensions, including forced migration and conflicts, and that the Convention is an important tool for poverty eradication,

Also reaffirming the universal membership of the Convention, and acknowledging that desertification and drought are problems of a global dimension in that they affect all regions of the world,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

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Noting that timely and effective implementation of the Convention would help to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2]

Emphasizing the need for the provision of adequate resources for the focal area of land degradation, primarily desertification and deforestation, of the Global Environment Facility,

Stressing the need for further diversification of funding sources to address land degradation, in accordance with articles 20 and 21 of the Convention,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Stresses* the importance of the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[1] for meeting the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] and in this regard invites all Governments to take further measures to strengthen the implementation of the Convention;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to give due consideration to the role and place of the Convention in ongoing work in the context of the preparations for the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly in 2005, including the report of the Millennium Project;

4. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to strengthen the focal area of land degradation, primarily desertification and deforestation;

5. *Takes note with interest* of ongoing efforts to diversify the availability of financial resources to support activities aimed at combating desertification and poverty;

6. *Invites* the donor community to increase its support to the Convention with a view to bringing greater international attention to bear on the issue of land degradation and desertification, which will contribute to the improvement of the sustainable development of dry lands and the global environment;

7. *Invites* the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility and the secretariat of the Convention to finalize the draft memorandum of understanding in an expeditious way and to submit it, as mandated by Conference of the Parties decision 6/COP.6 of 3 September 2003, for the consideration of and adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility;

8. *Takes note* of Conference of the Parties decision 23/COP.6 of 5 September 2003 on the programme and budget for the biennium 2004-2005, as an ongoing process of the Conference of the Parties to undertake a comprehensive review of the activities of the secretariat, as defined in article 23, paragraph 2, of the Convention, and looks forward to the review at the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

9. *Urges* United Nations funds and programmes, the Bretton Woods institutions, the donor countries and other development agencies to integrate actions

[2] See resolution 55/2.
[3] See A/59/197, sect. II.

in support of the Convention into their strategies to support the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

10. *Calls upon* Governments, where appropriate, in collaboration with relevant multilateral organizations, including the Global Environment Facility implementation agencies, to integrate desertification into their plans and strategies for sustainable development;

11. *Encourages* countries to undertake special initiatives in observance of the International Year of Deserts and Desertification and, as they are able, to contribute to its preparatory process;

12. *Reiterates* the invitation to all parties to pay promptly and in full the contributions required for the core budget of the Convention for the biennium 2004-2005, and urges all parties that have not yet paid their contributions for 1999 and/or the bienniums 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 to do so as soon as possible in order to ensure continuity in the cash flow required to finance the ongoing work of the Conference of the Parties, the secretariat and the Global Mechanism;

13. *Calls upon* Governments, and invites multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks, regional economic integration organizations and all other interested organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to contribute generously to the General Fund, the Supplementary Fund and the Special Fund, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the financial rules of the Conference of the Parties,[4] and welcomes the financial support already provided by some countries;

14. *Takes note* of the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[5] the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[6] and further encourages continuing cooperation in order to promote complementarities among the secretariats, while respecting their independent legal status;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa".

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[4] ICCD/COP (1)/11/Add.1 and Corr.1, decision 2/COP.1, annex, paras. 7-11.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[6] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 89 (c)
Eradication of poverty and other development issues: industrial development cooperation

Qatar:* draft resolution

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/151 of 18 December 1991, 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000 and 57/243 of 20 December 2002 on industrial development cooperation,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[1]

Reaffirming the outcomes of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held at Doha from 9 to 14 November 2001,[2] the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held at Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001,[3] the International Conference on Financing for Development, held at Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002,[4] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held at Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,[5]

Recognizing the role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, and

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[3] A/CONF.191/11 and 12.

[4] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7) chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

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underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process,

Recognizing also the importance of the transfer of technology to the developing countries and countries with economies in transition as an effective means of international cooperation in the pursuit of poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Taking note of the corporate strategy of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which aims principally at promoting productivity growth as a means of supporting the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the measures being taken to operationalize this strategy,

Taking note also of the signing of the cooperation agreement between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Development Programme on 23 September 2004 and that the agreement would lead to a better fulfilment of the primary objective of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which is to promote and accelerate industrial development in the developing countries while retaining its identity, visibility and core competencies,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[6] and welcomes the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Reaffirms* that industrialization is an essential factor in the sustained economic growth and sustainable development of developing countries and countries with economies in transition as well as in the eradication of poverty, creation of productive employment, income generation and facilitation of social integration, including the integration of women into the development process;

3. *Stresses* the critical role of productive capacity-building and industrial development for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Takes note* of the comprehensive review of the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization conducted in line with its corporate strategy, which has enabled it to become a more focused, effective and efficient organization, especially for developing countries, capable of delivering concrete outcomes and providing valuable contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Emphasizes* the necessity of favourable international and national measures for the industrialization of developing countries, and urges all Governments to adopt and to implement development policies and strategies to unleash the productivity growth potential through private sector development, diffusion of environmentally sound and emerging technologies, investment promotion, enhanced access to markets and effective use of official development assistance to enable developing countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and to make this process sustainable;

6. *Underlines* the importance of industrial development cooperation and of a positive investment and business climate at the international, regional, subregional and national levels in promoting the expansion, diversification and modernization of productive capacities in developing countries, in particular the least developed

[6] A/59/138.

countries, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the organization and outcome of the Global Biotechnology Forum, held in Concepción, Chile, from 2 to 5 March 2004, which was organized jointly by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Government of Chile, with support from the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, and invites the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to consider the final statement of the Forum;

8. *Confirms* the contribution of industry to social development, especially in the context of the linkages between industry and agriculture, and notes that, within the totality of these interlinkages, industry serves as a powerful source of employment generation, income creation and social integration required for the eradication of poverty;

9. *Calls* for the continuing use of official development assistance for industrial development in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition, calls upon donor countries and recipient countries to continue to cooperate in their efforts to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness of official development assistance resources devoted to industrial development cooperation and to support the effort of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to promote industrial development cooperation among themselves, and underlines the importance of mobilizing funds for industrial development at the country level, including private funding and funds from relevant development finance institutions;

10. *Reiterates* the importance of cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system in providing effective support for the sustainable industrial development of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to carry out its central role in the field of industrial development according to its mandate;

11. Encourages the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to enhance its effectiveness, relevance and development impact by, inter alia, strengthening its cooperation with other institutions of the United Nations system at all levels;

12. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to participate actively in coordination at the field level through the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes and sector-wide approaches;

13. *Welcomes* the active participation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the preparation of the work of the Millennium Project and other relevant United Nations initiatives, with a view to assisting developing countries to achieve the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration, through, inter alia, addressing the specific needs of small and medium-sized enterprises;

14. *Emphasizes* the need to promote the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including by means of training, education and skills

enhancement, with a special focus on agro-industry as a provider of livelihoods for rural communities;

15. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to promote the development of high-tech and value-added industries in developing countries, including those suffering from high transport costs;

16. *Reaffirms* the need to support the survival and expansion of industrial manufacturing activity in developing countries, and in this regard calls on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to improve its technical cooperation activities through, inter alia, the areas of technology diffusion and capacity-building for market access and development;

17. *Welcomes* the active role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the High-Level Committee on Programmes of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, and encourages it to continue to promote better policy coherence in the field of economic development;

18. *Requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to facilitate industrial development with emphasis on the priority areas outlined in its medium-term programme framework, 2004-2007;

19. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to increase its contributions to achieve the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, with a view to further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa;

20. *Also encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to further develop its global forum capacity according to its mandate, with the aim of enhancing, in the context of the globalization process, a common understanding of global and regional industrial sector issues and their impact on poverty eradication and sustainable development, and calls for further strengthening of the demand-driven integrated programme approach at the field level;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 89 (b)
Eradication of poverty and other development issues: women in development

Mexico: draft resolution

World Survey on the Role of Women in Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/210 of 22 December 1999 and 58/206 of 23 December 2003 and all its other resolutions on the integration of women in development, and the relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions, including those on women in the economy,[1] adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling also the goals and commitments contained in the Beijing Platform for Action[2] and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[3]

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[4] which affirms that the equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured, and calls for, inter alia, the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women as being effective and essential in the combat of poverty, hunger and disease and in stimulating development that is truly sustainable,

Recognizing that in countries where the effects of globalization have increased poverty and left women with limited economic, social or political rights, international migration may be the best or only way to better their social and economic situation,

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[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1997, Supplement No. 7* (E/1997/27), chap. I, sect. C.1, agreed conclusions 1997/3.

[2] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[3] Resolutions S-23/2, annex, and S-23/3, annex.

[4] See resolution 55/2.

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Recognizing also that migrant women can contribute to the economic development of both their country of origin and their country of destination through financial contributions from remittances,

Noting that women are at greater risk of discrimination, exploitation and abuse than male migrants,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "World Survey on the Role of Women in Development",[5] and encourages States to develop policies that enhance the situation of migrant women, taking into account the recommendations included in the report;

2. *Emphasizes* that a gender perspective is essential for understanding both the causes and consequences of international migration;

3. *Stresses* the need to undertake research and collect data on international migration and disseminate them in appropriate ways, particularly by disaggregating all statistics by sex and age, in order to improve understanding of the causes of female migration and its impact on women, countries of origin and countries of destination, to provide a solid basis for the formulation of appropriate policies and programmes;

4. *Welcomes* the review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action[2] and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[3] as well as the addressing of current challenges and forward-looking strategies for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which will take place from 28 February to 11 March 2005, and calls upon the Commission on the Status of Women to reaffirm commitments contained in the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* for the consideration of the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, noting that the survey should focus, as in the past, on selective emerging development issues that have an impact on the role of women in the economy at the national, regional and international levels;

6. *Reiterates* the decision of the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the sub-item entitled "Women in development".

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[5] A/59/287 and Add.1.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 89 (a)
Eradication of poverty and other development issues: implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Qatar:* draft resolution

Role of microcredit in the eradication of poverty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/193 and 52/194 of 18 December 1997, 53/197 of 15 December 1998 and 58/221 of 23 December 2003,

Recognizing that microcredit programmes have succeeded in generating productive self-employment and proved to be an effective tool in freeing people from the poverty trap and reducing their vulnerability to crisis, and have led to their growing participation, in particular the participation of women, in the mainstream economic and political processes of society,

Recognizing also the need to facilitate access for people living in poverty, especially women, to microcredit in order to enable them to undertake microenterprises to generate self-employment and contribute to achieving empowerment,

Recalling further its resolution 53/197 of 15 December 1998, by which it proclaimed 2005 the International Year of Microcredit and requested that the observance of the Year be a special occasion for giving impetus to microcredit programmes in all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Encouraging the holding of and supporting regional and subregional events on microcredit, and in this regard, welcoming the holding of the Asia-Pacific Region Microcredit Summit Meeting of Councils, in Dhaka, from 16 to 19 February 2004, the Middle East/Africa Region Microcredit Summit Meeting of Councils in Amman, from 10 to 13 October 2004, and the Eighth Inter-American Forum on Microenterprise in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, in September 2005,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Noting that the international community is observing the period 1997-2006 as the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) and preparations for the International Year of Microcredit, 2005;[1]

2. *Emphasizes* that the observance of 2005 as the International Year of Microcredit will provide a significant opportunity to raise awareness of the importance of microcredit in the eradication of poverty, to share good practices and to further enhance financial sector developments that support sustainable pro-poor financial services in all countries;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of scaling up microcredit and of using the Year as a platform to find ways of enhancing development impact and sustainability through the sharing of best practices and lessons learned;

4. *Reiterates* its invitation to Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society to collaborate, including through making voluntary contributions, in observing the Year, to raise public awareness and knowledge about microcredit and to make voluntary contributions and/or to lend other forms of support to the Year, in accordance with the guidelines for international years;

5. *Recognizes* that access to microcredit can contribute to the achievement of the goals and targets of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in particular the targets relating to poverty eradication, gender equality and the empowerment of women, and requests the Secretary-General, in this regard, to include in his reports for the high-level event of the General Assembly in 2005, in accordance with the modalities to be set by the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, the role of microcredit in attaining these goals and targets;

6. *Decides* to devote two plenary meetings at its sixtieth and sixty-first sessions to the consideration of, respectively, the outcome and the follow-up to the International Year of Microcredit, with a view to broadening and deepening the discussion of this issue;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the observance of the International Year of Microcredit, 2005 and on new and innovative application of microcredit schemes for income generation and consumption and on best practices showcased during the Year and to submit it to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session under the item entitled "Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)".

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[1] A/59/326 and Add.1.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.50

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 89 (a)
Eradication of poverty and other development issues: implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Qatar:* draft resolution

Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/196 of 22 December 1992, 48/183 of 21 December 1993, 50/107 of 20 December 1995, 56/207 of 21 December 2001, 57/265 and 57/266 of 20 December 2002 and 58/222 of 23 December 2003,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] adopted by heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit, and their commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Underlining the priority and urgency given by the heads of State and Government to the eradication of poverty, as expressed in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[2] and in the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[3]

Recalling the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

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Bearing in mind the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development[4] and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,[5]

Expressing its deep concern that the number of people living in extreme poverty in many countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority and the most affected groups, in particular in the least developed countries and in sub-Saharan Africa,

Recognizing that, while the rate of poverty in some countries has been reduced, some developing countries and disadvantaged groups are being marginalized and others are at risk of being marginalized and effectively excluded from the benefits of globalization, resulting in increased income disparity among and within countries, thereby constraining efforts to eradicate poverty,

Reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Reiterates* that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries;

3. *Underlines* that each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and that concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of the contributions and assistance made by developing countries to the other developing countries in the context of South-South cooperation in order to achieve development and poverty eradication;

5. *Recognizes* that, for developing countries to reach the targets set in the context of national development strategies for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in particular the goal on the eradication of poverty, and for such poverty eradication strategies to be effective, it is imperative that developing countries be integrated into the world economy and share equitably in the benefits of globalization;

6. *Reaffirms* that, within the context of overall action for the eradication of poverty, special attention should be given to the multidimensional nature of poverty and the national and international conditions and policies that are conducive to its eradication, fostering, inter alia, the social and economic integration of people living in poverty and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the right to development;

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[4] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[5] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

[6] A/59/326.

Global response for the eradication of poverty

7. *Stresses* the importance of the follow-up to the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development, and calls for the full and effective implementation of the Monterrey Consensus;[2]

8. *Reaffirms* that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving poverty eradication and sustainable development; that, in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, it is important to promote global economic governance through addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries; that, to that end, the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support to structural and macroeconomic reform, a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing market access for developing countries; that efforts to reform the international financial architecture need to be sustained with greater transparency and the effective participation of developing countries in decision-making processes; and that a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can substantially stimulate development worldwide, benefiting countries at all stages of development;

9. *Also reaffirms* that good governance at the national level is essential for poverty eradication and sustainable development; that sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and employment creation; and that freedom, peace and security, domestic stability, respect for human rights, including the right to development, and the rule of law, gender equality, market-oriented policies and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies are also essential and mutually reinforcing;

10. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, convened from 13 to 18 June 2004 in São Paulo, Brazil,[7] and the adoption of the São Paulo Consensus,[8] and emphasizes the importance for all countries of enhancing coherence between national development strategies and global economic processes towards economic growth and development, particularly in developing countries;

11. *Recognizes* the major role that trade can play as an engine of growth and development and in eradicating poverty, welcomes the new framework agreement of the World Trade Organization of 1 August 2004,[9] and stresses that the resumed Doha process should address the long-standing needs and concerns of the developing countries in an effective and expeditious manner, thus making the Doha negotiations a genuine development round;

12. *Emphasizes* that corruption at national and international levels is a serious barrier to development and poverty eradication efforts, encourages all Governments to combat corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of illicitly acquired funds and assets and to work for the return of such funds and assets

[7] TD/L.382.
[8] TD/410.
[9] WT/L/579.

to the countries of origin, and welcomes actions taken in that regard at the national and international levels;

13. *Underlines* that together with coherent and consistent domestic policies, international cooperation is essential in supplementing and supporting the efforts of developing countries to utilize their domestic resources for development and poverty eradication and in ensuring that they will be able to achieve the development goals as envisioned in the Millennium Declaration;[1]

14. *Expresses concern* about the insufficient levels of official development assistance, which are below the internationally agreed target, reiterates that a substantial increase in official development assistance and other resources will be required if developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, are to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and that to build support for official development assistance, cooperation is necessary to further improve policies and development strategies to enhance aid effectiveness, both nationally and internationally, and in that regard calls for enhanced and predictable aid flows to ensure the sustainability of the development and poverty eradication efforts of developing countries;

15. *Urges* developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts to reach the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, as reconfirmed at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001,[10] encourages developing countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets, acknowledges the efforts of all donors, commends those donors whose official development assistance contributions exceed, reach or are increasing towards the targets, and underlines the importance of undertaking to examine the means and time frames for achieving the targets and goals;

16. *Underlines* the important role that innovative sources of financing could play in the promotion of development, including the fight against hunger and poverty, and welcomes in this regard the note by the Secretary-General on innovative sources of financing for development,[11] the world leaders meeting on the action against hunger and poverty as well as ongoing analysis at the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund;

17. *Recognizes* that an enabling domestic environment is vital for mobilizing domestic resources, increasing productivity, reducing capital flight, encouraging the private sector and attracting and making effective use of international investment and assistance, and that efforts to create such an environment should be supported by the international community;

18. *Also recognizes* that creditors and debtors must share the responsibility for preventing and resolving unsustainable debt situations and that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with attaining poverty eradication, sustainable economic growth,

[10] See A/CONF.191/13.

[11] A/59/272.

sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and in this regard urges countries to direct those resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt cancellation and reduction, towards these objectives;

19. *Calls upon* the developed countries, by means of intensified and effective cooperation with developing countries, to promote capacity-building and facilitate access to and transfer of technologies and corresponding knowledge, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, as well as the special needs of developing countries;

20. *Recognizes* the crucial role that microcredit and microfinance could play in the eradication of poverty, the promotion of gender equality, the empowerment of vulnerable groups and the development of rural communities, encourages Governments to undertake policies to facilitate the expansion of microcredit and microfinance institutions in order to service the large unmet demand among poor people for financial services, including the identification and development of mechanisms to promote sustainable access to financial services, the removal of institutional and regulatory obstacles and the provision of incentives to microfinance institutions that meet established standards for delivering such financial services to the poor;

21. *Also recognizes* the potential of information and communication technologies to serve as a powerful tool for development and poverty eradication and to help the international community maximize the benefits of globalization as well as minimize its negative impact, and welcomes in this regard the holding of the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society from 10 to 12 December 2003 in Geneva and the offer of Tunisia to host the second phase in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005;

Policies for the eradication of poverty

22. *Reaffirms* that the eradication of poverty should be addressed in an integrated way, as set out in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[12] taking into account the importance of the need for the empowerment of women and sectoral strategies in such areas as, inter alia, education, development of human resources, health, human settlements, rural, local and community development, productive employment, population, environment and natural resources, water and sanitation, agriculture, food security, energy and migration and the specific needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in such a way as to increase opportunities and choices for people living in poverty and to enable them to build and to strengthen their assets so as to achieve development, security and stability, and in that regard encourages countries to develop their national poverty reduction policies in accordance with their national priorities, including, where appropriate, through poverty reduction strategy papers;

[12] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

23. *Underlines* in this context the importance of further integration of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in the national development strategies and plans, including the poverty reduction strategy papers where they exist, and calls upon the international community to continue to support developing countries in the implementation of these development strategies and plans;

24. *Recognizes* the importance of disseminating best practices for the reduction of poverty in its various dimensions, taking into account the need to adapt those best practices to suit the social, economic, cultural and historical conditions of each country;

25. *Reaffirms* that all Governments and the United Nations system should promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes aimed at the eradication of poverty, at both the national and international levels, and encourages the use of gender analysis as a tool for the integration of a gender dimension into planning the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes for the eradication of poverty;

26. *Also reaffirms* that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development;

27. *Emphasizes* the critical role of both formal and non-formal education, in particular basic education and training, especially for girls, in empowering those living in poverty, reaffirms in that context the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum,[13] and recognizes the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization strategy for the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, in supporting the Education For All programmes as a tool to achieve the Millennium Development Goal on universal primary education by 2015;

28. *Recognizes* the devastating effect of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious, contagious diseases on human development, economic growth, food security and poverty reduction efforts in all regions, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, and urges Governments and the international community to give urgent priority to combating those diseases;

29. *Emphasizes* the link between poverty eradication and improving access to safe drinking water, and stresses in that regard the objective to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water and the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation, as reaffirmed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

30. *Recognizes* that the lack of adequate housing remains a pressing challenge in the fight to eradicate extreme poverty, particularly in the urban areas in developing countries, expresses its concern at the rapid growth in the number of slum dwellers in the urban areas of developing countries, particularly in Africa, stresses that, unless urgent and effective measures and actions are taken at the national and international levels, the number of slum dwellers, who constitute one

[13] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

third of the world's urban population, will continue to increase, and emphasizes the need for increased efforts, with a view to significantly improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020;

Specific initiatives in the fight against poverty

31. *Also recognizes* the important potential contribution of the World Solidarity Fund to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the objective to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people living on less than one dollar a day and the proportion of the people who suffer from hunger;

32. *Takes note* of the preliminary meeting of the high-level committee of the World Solidarity Fund, held on 17 September 2004 at the headquarters of the United Nations Development Programme in New York, whose task is to define the strategy of the Fund and to mobilize resources to enable it to start its activities in the field of poverty alleviation;

33. *Encourages* Member States, international organizations, the private sector, relevant institutions, foundations and individuals to contribute to the World Solidarity Fund;

34. *Recalls* that in the Millennium Declaration, the heads of State and Government, inter alia, identified solidarity as one of the fundamental and universal values that should underline relations between peoples in the twenty-first century, and in that regard decides to proclaim 20 December each year International Human Solidarity Day;

35. *Welcomes* the convening of the Meeting of World Leaders for Action against Hunger and Poverty, held in New York on 20 September 2004, upon the initiative of the Presidents of Brazil, Chile, France and Spain, with the support of the Secretary-General, and the resulting New York Declaration on Action against Hunger and Poverty, which urges the international community to take into consideration possible innovative mechanisms for financing development and fighting hunger and poverty;

Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

36. *Stresses*, as recognized in the Millennium Declaration, the importance of meeting the special needs of Africa, where poverty remains a major challenge and where most countries have not benefited fully from the opportunities of globalization, which has further exacerbated the continent's marginalization;

37. *Reaffirms* its support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[14] encourages further efforts in the implementation of the commitments contained therein in the political, economic and social fields, and calls upon the developed countries and the United Nations system to continue to support the Partnership, the primary objective of which is to eradicate poverty and promote sustainable development on the basis of African ownership and leadership and enhanced partnerships with the international community, in accordance with the principles, objectives and priorities of the Partnership;

[14] A/57/304, annex.

38. *Stresses* that the external debt burden has pushed many developing countries to extreme poverty and that resources that could be used for the provision of social services, education, infrastructure and industrial development are diverted towards debt servicing;

39. *Welcomes* the Plan of Action for Promotion of Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Africa[15] adopted at the extraordinary summit of the African Union on employment and poverty alleviation, held in Ouagadougou from 3 to 9 September 2004;

40. *Calls upon* the international community, the United Nations system and, in particular, the International Labour Organization to assist African countries in implementing the Plan of Action adopted at the Summit;

41. *Calls upon* the Governments of the least developed countries and their development partners to implement fully the commitments contained in the Brussels Declaration[16] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[17] adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001;

42. *Stresses* the vulnerabilities of the small island developing States, reiterates the, importance of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[18] supports in this regard the holding of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in Mauritius, from 10 to 14 January 2005, and invites the international community to fully support the implementation of the outcome of the International Meeting;

43. *Recognizes* the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries, urges both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to this group of countries in order to meet their particular development needs and to help them to overcome the impediments of geography by improving their transit transport systems and to create an environment, at the national, regional, subregional and global levels, that is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty, and in this regard calls for the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries;[19]

The United Nations and the fight against poverty

44. *Calls* for the full implementation of resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes

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[15] EXT/ASSEMBLY/AU/4 (III) Rev. 4.

[16] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[17] Ibid., chap. II.

[18] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[19] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/30), annex I.

of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, which provide a comprehensive basis for the follow-up to the outcomes of those conferences and summits and contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in particular the eradication of poverty and hunger, and in this regard stresses the importance of the 2005 high-level event of the General Assembly to review progress in the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

45. *Reaffirms* the role of United Nations funds and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and its associated funds, in assisting the national efforts of developing countries, inter alia, in the eradication of poverty, and the need for their funding in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

46. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

47. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Implementation of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)".

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Agenda item 92 (a)
Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Qatar:* draft resolution

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/188 of 16 December 1996, 52/206 of 18 December 1997, 53/195 of 15 December 1998, 54/229 of 22 December 1999, 55/208 of 20 December 2000, 56/208 of 21 December 2001, 57/268 of 20 December 2002 and 58/223 of 23 December 2003,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General[1] and the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[2]

Noting the continued progress made by the Institute in its various programmes and activities, including the strengthened cooperation with other organizations of the United Nations system and with regional and national institutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments and private institutions that have made or pledged financial and other contributions to the Institute,

Noting with concern that contributions to the General Fund have remained low, while the bulk of the resources contributed to the Institute is directed to the Special Purpose Grants Fund, and noting that the participation of the developed countries in training programmes in New York and Geneva is increasing,

Expressing its concern that the Institute receives no subsidy from the United Nations regular budget and that it provides training programmes to all Member States free of charge,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/59/230.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/59/14).

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Reiterating that training activities should be accorded a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of a coordinated United Nations system-wide approach to research and training, based on an effective coherent strategy and an effective division of work among the relevant institutions and bodies;

2. *Also reaffirms* the relevance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in view of the growing importance of training within the United Nations and the training requirements of States, and the relevance of the training-related research activities undertaken by the Institute within its mandate;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes, and in this context underlines the need to develop further and to expand the scope of those partnerships, in particular at the country level;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the activities of the Institute's Hiroshima Office for Asia and the Pacific during its first year of existence;

5. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Institute's Project Field Office in Dushanbe;

6. *Requests* the Board of Trustees of the Institute to continue to ensure fair and equitable geographical distribution and transparency in the preparation of the programmes and in the employment of experts, and in this regard stresses that the courses of the Institute should focus primarily on development issues and the management of international affairs;

7. *Renews its appeal* to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute, to give it their generous financial and other support, and urges the States that have interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute;

8. *Encourages* the Board of Trustees of the Institute to continue its efforts to resolve the critical financial situation of the Institute, in particular with a view to broadening its donor base and to further increasing the contributions to the General Fund;

9. *Also encourages* the Board of Trustees to consider diversifying further the venues of the events organized by the Institute and to include the cities hosting regional commissions, in order to promote greater participation and reduce costs;

10. *Stresses once again* the need to take action to resolve expeditiously the issues related to the Institute's rent, debt, rental rates and maintenance costs, taking into account its financial situation, and welcomes the continued consideration of those issues by the Fifth Committee;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including details on the status of contributions to and the financial situation of the Institute.